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Lordsburg New Mexico.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS.

By DON. H. REDDIE.

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..... 9:10

Passenger..... A. M.
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WEALTH OF THE MINES.

From the Albuquerque Citizen.

The statistics of the mining of precious metals in Colorado during the year 1887, as published in the report of the director of the mint, furnishes Mining Industry the foundation for an instructive article. The number of mines (every claim which had passed beyond the condition of a prospect) in that state, in the year 1887, is given at 1,533. Of these 753 were productive, and yielded during the year \$257,33,912 in metal, or an average gross yield of \$36,581. If we include all the mines in the list, the average production would still be \$17,831 for each property.

Carrying its deduction further, Industry reckons (taking the census of 1880 for a basis) that 14 1/2 per cent of the population of Colorado was engaged in mining for the precious metals, out of which were employed in prospecting or developing prospects, and therefore, were non-producers. Deducting these latter, it is estimated that the number of producing miners in the state was 57,334, each one of whom contributed \$892 to the production of the mines during the year.

Passing from mining to agriculture, Industry finds that in the year 1880, but 56 per cent of farming lands in the United States was productive. On this basis each farm of 154 acres yielded \$1,944 as against \$38,230 each for the productive mines. Or comparing the total acreage of farming lands, productive and unproductive, with the whole number of mines in Colorado, it is found that while the farms produced crops to the value of \$5,552 each, the average product of the mines was \$17,830. A comparison of the wealth produced by each man employed in agriculture and by each miner is likewise instructive. While the farmer is credited with \$238, he miner's labor yielded \$438. Or if we deduct one-third from the total number employed in each industry, who were engaged in preliminary work which was not remunerative, it is shown that while the mining mine in Colorado added \$782 to the wealth of the nation, the productive farmer added only \$441.

Least it should be thought that the experience of mining in Colorado is exceptional, or that circumstances exist which render it unfair to compare the results of 1887 with those of 1880. Industry presents the following: In 1880 the total value of gold, silver, lead and copper produced in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, was \$77,232,512 and the total number of people engaged in mining of all kinds in these states and territories during the same year was 99,617. The average result therefore of each miner's labor during that year was \$775, without making any deduction whatever for men engaged in preliminary work, and without taking into account the fact that these 99,617 miners include all engaged in operating the coal, iron and quicksilver mines in the territory between Denver and the Pacific, which that year produced values aggregating nearly \$4,000,000. It becomes evident therefore that as compared with agriculture the labor of the precious metal miner is far more remunerative—eight or nine times as much as that of the farmer.

Tucson Citizen: Two years ago a gold stick was stolen from Wells, Fargo & Co. in California, valued at \$3,000. It disappeared as did the robbers and notwithstanding the most diligent search nothing could be learned of its whereabouts until recently when it turned up at No. 101. It was, according to the Constitution published at Hermosilla, taken to No. 101 by a negro and a Mexican. They buried the bar in the hills a few miles from Hermosilla. When the stick was found for it was gone, and for its absence he suspected the Mexican, and the Mexican suspected him. The latter left the country, the former got drunk and told the tale. The Yagui, when they came to possession of the bar cut it in two and then sold it. One man disposed of his share in a jump to Apolonia Garcia for \$125, the other cut his share up into chunks and sold it at the rate of \$4 per pound. It was this exceedingly low price of gold that attracted the attention of the authorities. The Yagui was arrested but he would divulge nothing. Later on he was in the toils again as was also his companion. The latter confessed the sale and the purchasing party was soon in limbo. The half bar was found in his house, and nearly all the gold has been recovered.

Socorro Advertiser: Miss Lola B. Leeson has, among other curios in her large and valuable collection, one of the oldest church bells in the United States. It was cast in the year 1632 by a Jesuit priest from Vera Cruz mission, the copper being taken from the Santa Rita copper mine of New Mexico, which mine is still worked. The bell was in the Catholic church in Socorro, which was destroyed by Indians sometime in the year 1672, and was taken out of the ruins by the Socorro colony some time in the year 1806, at which time the church was rebuilt, thus making the bell 257 years old. It is very heavy and has a good sound.

AN EDUCATED APACHE.

From the Silver Belt.

Chas. H. Kenyon, Globe, is in receipt of a letter, dated Chicago, May 31, 1889, from Carlos Montezuma, M. D., a full-blooded Apache, whose Indian name was Was-ah-jah. He was captured by the Pimas, in 1870, in the Pinal mountains and two years later was sold by them to a photographer who took Montezuma to Chicago, since which time he has lived in the Lake City, and continuously attended schools and colleges until last month, when he graduated from a medical college, and the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon him, and he is now a practicing physician in Chicago. On Centennial day he delivered the oration in one of the leading educational institutions of that city.

At the time of the capture by the Pimas, two of his sisters were taken into bondage, and were subsequently sold for two cows. One of them now lives in Globe, and is the wife of a Mexican. The other sister was taken by white people in 1872 or '73 to California, where she now lives, her sister thinks, in San Francisco. The mother is still a ward of the Government and lives on the San Carlos reservation.

Dr. Montezuma writes a legible hand, and his letter gives evidence of a well educated mind, and is filled with expressions of a affection for his mother and sister.

Montezuma's case furnishes a conspicuous example of what might be accomplished with the Apache Indians if the policy advocated by the Belt was adopted, namely, to abolish all schools for their instruction upon reservations and send them in children (when they arrive at a school age) to schools established in Eastern States, and after elementary instruction in English branches, then to teach them trades or professions suited to their mental calibre, and which would enable them to gain a respectable living in competition with whites. And by all means had one separation from their tribe, and family (so long as they remain on the reservation) be final, else all the instruction and efforts to civilize will have been bestowed in vain. It is here that the present system fails vitally, and until this change is made and the reservation system abolished, the Apache will remain a savage, a serious obstacle to the development of the southwest.

61000 Reward.

One thousand dollars will be paid to any chemist who will find on analysis of S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) one particle of mercury, iodine or potash, or any poisonous substance.

In 1878 I contracted blood poison, which soon developed into its worst secondary form, with blotches and ugly sores all over my body, which totally disabled me for more than a year. The doctors treated me all the time without benefit. The disease steadily growing worse and worse, I was unable to work for more than a year. I was persuaded to take Swift's Specific. After taking seven bottles I was sound and well and have not felt a symptom of the disease since. This was sixteen years ago.

Forryth, Ga., Jan. 20, 1893.

I have taken Swift's Specific for secondary blood poison, and derived great benefit. It acts much better than potash, or any other remedy that I have ever used.

R. F. WINGFIELD, M. D.,
Richmond, Va.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases
mailed free.

The Swiss Specific Co.,
Levering, B. Panama, Ga.

Florence Enterprise: All the young orange trees planted in and about Florence are doing finely, and are making satisfactory growth. The experiments now being made will demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and the climate of this valley to the production of the citrus fruits, although there is no room to doubt their entire success. Among the semi-tropical fruits that are known to do well here is the date which thrives exceedingly well. Judge Barilean has several fine date palms in full bearing, from which a good crop has been taken for several years. We have no doubt whatever that every production of southern California can be grown here with equal facility and, perhaps a greater profit. The possibilities of our valley have not been tested sufficiently to speak with authority on the subject, yet the natural conditions of soil and climate are even more favorable to the growth of semi-tropical fruits than those of California, while there are no blighting diseases to injure them.

Optic: There is at least one honest person in Santa Fe, a young lady whose name is withheld from publication by request. Some four or five years ago, a lawyer of this city had a room for a night at a lodging house and accidentally dropped a silver dollar on the floor, so it seems, as a time-worn coin was returned to him, a few days ago, with a note to the above effect. Of course, the silver dollar was sent back accompanied by a very clever, appreciative letter and perhaps another dollar or two. There are no "conscience-funds" in this city. Money enough without, you know.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and other Sources.

The Maxwell company will make the attempt to raise tobacco on the grant.

The bondsmen of A. J. Ritter, formerly treasurer of Coconino county, were discharged last week.

Kingston Shaft: Wednesday, while passing by the Copper King company we saw a sign in a window of a neat little frame cottage. It was pathetic in the extreme, when one considers the loneliness of the hardy pioneer away out in the hills, deprived of the comforts of home, and the joys of the fair sex. It simply read thus: "Wanted, a wife; apply within; nobody barred."

Albuquerque Citizen: Everybody in New Mexico and Arizona will be invited and requested to help make the territorial fair in this city next fall a success and a credit to the resources of the great southwest.

Tucson Citizen: The Indians are bringing in an abundance of wheat. As they never dispose of one crop until the next is secured we may infer that their coming harvest will be one of plenty.

Among the new industries lately started in Hillsboro is the manufacture on quite an extensive scale of Pest's alfalfa biters.

Albuquerque Citizen: The lawyers are scrambling about the delay in the printing of the session laws. They are free to assert that it has the appearance of a scheme on the part of Secretary Lane, that he may furnish certified written copies to litigants.

Colin Cameron has been writing to the Stock Grower giving his experience with fattening cattle on alfalfa. Mr. Cameron says: "In reference to fattening cattle at Phoenix on alfalfa, I do not know that any itemized statement will be necessary, when I inform you that after feeding cattle over three months they weighed 110 pounds per head less than when we commenced to feed them, although we weighed them on the alfalfa, after a drive of over 2000 miles; and, furthermore, that the alfalfa fed the cattle cost \$2000 more than the cattle brought on the San Francisco market. Thus, as far as we can learn, is about the experience of all who feed cattle at Phoenix during the winter of 1888 and 1889, and besides the feeding being the worst possible, the cattle shipped very bad, there was nothing gained in the alfalfa fat. There is small pleasure and pleasure to appreciate such experience."

Tucson Citizen: There is a rumor on our streets to-day that parties representing Senator Labor, of Colorado, took forcible possession of the Voltaire mine yesterday. It is known that W. A. Farish of Denver and a select party of five or six men, well armed, left this city Wednesday night for the mine, but that as far as our information goes, Voltaire mine was sold to an English company last year, a certain amount was paid down, and the company after developing the property for a period of six months, were to make a final payment or relinquish the mine. It appears that they were willing to do neither. The result of the misunderstanding is likely to be expensive litigation and the shutting down for an indefinite period of one of the oldest producing mines of the territory of Arizona.

Chieftain: It is a long lane that has no turn, and so with Socorro. She has had a long struggle and a hard pull up hill for several years past, no town in the west ever met with such persistent adversity, and lived through them as Socorro has done. She has been gradually and rapidly improving. During those quiet years there have been over \$300,000 expended in public improvements in our city. The dark clouds that have hung over her are dispelling, and ere long before the Rip Van Winkles of our fair city are aware of it Socorro will have a genuine boom, and one that will stay.

Las Cruces News: A party of horse thieves met their just deserts below Anthony in this county a few days ago. They were making for old Mexico with a lot of stolen horses. A pursuing party passed through Anthony and returned the next day with their horses, telling the people of that town that there were a "lot of stray animals down there," and advising them to go and see if there were any belonging to them. Several parties went and found instead of stray horses the dead bodies of the three horse thieves, one on the ground and the others dangling from the limb of a convenient tree. It is said that one of the victims was Gerónimo Para, who was once inside of our county jail charged with horse stealing.

Don't Get Caught
This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whose system liable to be penetrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

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